

LIFE AND LIGHT FOR WOMAN.



SEPTEMBER, 1887.
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VOL. XVII. SEPTEMBER, 1887.

No. 9.

SURVEY OF FOREIGN WORK.

ONCE more we wish to give our readers a bird's-eye view of our foreign work as it exists according to the latest received information. As in other years, owing to limited space, we can give only the most meager outline of what is being accomplished; but we trust it will prove valuable for reference, and will be supplemented by an effort to be informed in the interesting details contained in our pages and in manuscript letters. The length of the survey necessarily defers valuable foreign letters and home articles to other numbers.

ZULU MISSION, SOUTH AFRICA.

MISSIONARIES.—Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Miss Fidelia Phelps, Miss Martha E. Price, at Lindley (21 miles northwest from Durban); Mrs. S. W. Tyler, at Umsunduzi (30 miles northwest from Durban); Miss Gertrude R. Hance, at Umvoti (40 miles northeast from Durban); Miss Annie McMahon, at Mapumulo. **SCHOOLS.**—Lindley Female Seminary, in charge of Mrs. Edwards, Misses Price and Phelps, 49 boarders and 6 day-scholars; Boarding-school at Umzumbi, in charge of Miss Kate Houseman (supported by the W. B. M. I.), and Miss Welch, 40 pupils; 2 Bible-women at Umvoti.

The seminary at Lindley was never more prosperous than during the past year. The last term opened with sixty pupils; but illness of some of the girls and of their parents obliged some to return to their home, much against their wishes. Before these girls left, the schoolroom was utilized as a dormitory, and "every night sixteen or eighteen girls rolled themselves up in their blankets, and slept very sweetly on native mats spread on the floor." Later,

with some crowding, all but five were accommodated in the bedrooms, these five sleeping on the floor in the dining-room. It will be seen that a grant of \$6,000 for the enlargement of the building was not made any too soon. Unusual attention and earnestness in the religious meetings, and the obedient, faithful spirit manifested by some, show that the lesson of service for Christ is being impressed on their hearts by the Holy Spirit. Miss Price still remains in this country, on account of ill health, and there is a loud call for another lady to assist in the school. The school at Umzumbi continues its efficient work; the new building has been completed during the year, and is a great delight to both teachers and pupils. Miss Hance is now in this country for rest, the work of her Bible-women and among the kraals being largely under the care of Mrs. Wilder during her absence. Mrs. Tyler, at Umsunduzi, notwithstanding much ill health, has continued her labor among the families about her. Miss Annie McMahan, who reached Durban early in May, on her way to Mapumulo, writes brightly and hopefully on the work opening before her.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA.

MISSIONARY.—Mrs. Wm. E. Fay.

Mrs. Fay, in her primitive home in the heart of Africa, is winning her way among the rude people about her, and beginning to gain an influence over them for good. The details of this work have been made familiar through her pleasant letters.

EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION.

MISSIONARIES — Mrs. Ellen R. Baird, Mrs. Fannie G. Bond, and Miss Harriet L. Cole, at Monastir (400 miles northwest from Constantinople in Macedonia); Mrs. Isabella G. Clarke, Mrs. Mabel Sleeper, and Miss Sara E. Graves, at Samokov (300 miles northwest of Constantinople); Miss Ellen M. Stone, at Philippopolis (150 miles northwest of Constantinople); 5 Bible-women.

Of the general condition of missionary work in this mission, the *Missionary News* says: "We have been deeply impressed with the fact that Macedonia is open to the gospel. Everywhere houses are accessible; consciences are awakened; the emptiness of old forms is felt, and there is a readiness to hear, if not a hungering and seeking for, the words of eternal life. . . . The colporteur and the Bible-woman are universally welcomed, and often warmly invited to new places." The boarding-school at Monastir (supported by the W. B. M. I.), under Miss Cole's efficient management, has had a prosperous year, although with no unusual events or marked religious interest. Miss Cole is in great need of an assistant, to share in the care of the school. The labors of Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Bond among the women have been specially blessed,

and they find their hands full to overflowing in superintending Sunday-school work, a girls' foreign missionary society, a woman's class in the Westminster Catechism, and attending women's meetings. At some of these meetings the rooms are packed to their utmost capacity, others standing at the doors, and endeavoring to listen through the windows. Mrs. Bond's medical work is still a useful adjunct to more direct missionary effort. Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Sleeper are doing much the same work in Samokov. The plan of giving out sewing to the women, and helping them to earn their garments, similar to the arrangement in this country, has proved successful in both these cities. Mrs. Sleeper, whose special work this last year has been the editing and care of a children's paper, reached New York, June 18th, for a period of rest. Miss Graves, who has been in this country during the year, expects to return this autumn. Her place in the school at Samokov has been supplied by Miss Stone. The Bible-women's work has made good progress, as will be seen by a full account of it in the next number. The class for training Bible-women was expected to commence at the close of the school term, with thirteen members.

WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Miss Clara Hamlin, Miss Isabel F. Dodd, Miss Flora A. Fensham, Miss Helen E. Melvin, and Miss Ida W. Prime, at the Constantinople Home; Mrs. Fannie M. Newell, Miss Olive N. Twitchell, Miss Martha J. Gleason, at Constantinople; Mrs. Catharine Parsons, at Nicomedia (50 miles southwest of Constantinople); Miss Laura A. Farnham and Miss Marion E. Sheldon, at Adabazar (about 30 miles from Nicomedia); Miss Mary L. Page, Miss Agnes M. Lord, Miss Emily McCallum, Miss Rebecca G. Jillson, at Smyrna; Miss Phebe L. Cull, at Broosa (57 miles south-southeast from Constantinople); Mrs. Myra P. Tracy, Miss Eliza Fritcher, Miss Fannie E. Washburn, at Marsovan (about 350 miles east from Constantinople); Miss Sarah A. Closson, Miss Fannie E. Burrage, at Cesarea (370 miles southeast from Constantinople); Miss Laura B. Chamberlin, at Sivas (400 miles southeast from Constantinople). SCHOOLS—The Constantinople Home, Misses Hamlin and Patrick (Miss Patrick supported by the W. B. M. I.), associate principals, 61 boarders, 45 day-scholars; boarding-school at Talas, Misses Closson and Burrage in charge, 23 boarders, 5 day-scholars; boarding-school at Smyrna, in charge of Misses Page, Lord, McCallum, Jillson, and Lawrence; 26 boarders, 51 day-scholars; boarding-school at Adabazar, Misses Farnham and Sheldon in charge, 22 boarders, 18 day-scholars; preparatory department, 57 pupils; boarding-school at Marsovan, Mrs. Fritcher and Miss Wright (Miss Wright supported by the W. B. M. I.) in charge, 37 boarders, 28 day-scholars; boarding-school at Sivas, Miss Chamberlain in charge, 12 boarders, 17 day-scholars; primary department, 64 pupils. Fifty-two day and village schools; 14 Bible-women.

In the Home at Constantinople the year has been "one of prosperity in every sense," with more boarders than ever before, although with a slight diminution of day-scholars. One of the events of the year has been the government inspection of the school and the examination of text-books. This caused some anxiety, but the result was favorable, only a few unimportant passages in some of the books being struck out. The Greek

department, established last autumn, has proved successful, there being already fourteen Greek pupils, with a prospect of more next year. Another new feature is a large kindergarten department. The graduating class numbers ten. On the first Sabbath of the closing term seven of the pupils united with the church, three from the senior class and four from the junior, and there has been much earnestness and spirituality in the whole tone of the school. A flourishing missionary society among the girls has contributed nearly forty-one dollars for the sufferers in the vicinity of Adana,—the result of much self-denial. Miss Hamlin, at the time of writing, is on her way home for rest. The city mission work in Constantinople, so well started by Mrs. Schneider and Miss Gleason, now in charge of Mrs. Newell and Miss Twitchell, is increasingly prosperous. The Sunday-school has a membership of three hundred, besides a large floating company, two houses being uncomfortably crowded. The day-schools, evening entertainments, and coffee-houses are wonderfully successful. The coffee-houses are thought to be doing much to change the sentiment of the community as to Protestant ideas and purposes, and to attract them to regular places of worship and Bible study. Mrs. Schneider, much to the regret of all, has felt that she must lay down her missionary work; but Miss Gleason, who is still in this country, hopes to resume her labors as soon as returning health will permit. Miss Maria West, though not a regular missionary of the Board, is doing a good work in another part of the city, in visits among the women, tract distribution, and Bible-instruction.

The school at Smyrna has held steadily on its way. The number of pupils has been somewhat less than in the previous year, owing largely to increase in tuition required, and the cramped condition of affairs owing to the erection of the new building on the site of the old one; but the general status of the school has been in every way encouraging. A good degree of religious interest has prevailed, eleven pupils having begun the Christian life, it is hoped, although none have united with the church. The new building was occupied about the middle of April. It is situated on a corner lot, has a frontage of ninety feet, with special advantages for light and ventilation. The death of two of the pupils during the year has cast a sadness over the school. The fact that both were earnest Protestant Christians, is a source of comfort to the teachers. The kindergarten in the city, under the care of Miss Bartlett, has come to be an important factor in missionary effort. A strong influence is gained over the children, and an entrance obtained to many homes otherwise closed to the mis-

sionary. Miss Cull, formerly of this station, has been appointed to the school in Broosa, and expects to reach there in season for the opening of the school year. She is earnestly seeking an associate to accompany her.

The school at Adabazar has had a prosperous year, and the native Christians, who provide for its support, are justly proud of its success. Miss Sheldon, who went to Adabazar a year ago, has been principally engaged in the study of the language, but has had classes in music and other branches. Mrs. Parsons, who rendered valuable assistance in the school during the winter, returned to her work among the women in Nicomedia in the spring. In Talas the school is holding its own, though laboring under difficulties, and lacking some of its usual efficiency, through Miss Closson's prolonged absence in this country and the want of sufficient working-force. The report of the mission says: "Too much cannot be said in praise of Miss Burrage, for her courage in holding on alone during the enforced absence of Miss Closson. The energy and ability developed by her necessities have been a satisfaction to all." The school at Marsovan continues its usual efficiency. Twenty of the pupils pay full board, fourteen half price, and the day-scholars pay forty piasters a year. Six of the present pupils are daughters of former members of the school. The religious state of the institution has been good, and several have wished to unite with the church, but it was thought best to defer it for awhile. The annual report of the mission says: "What was once the one high-school for girls in Turkey, in Hasquey, and then for years the mission boarding-school, with about twenty pupils, is now the station boarding-school, with nearly seventy pupils. Now, every station has its girls' boarding-school, all daughters—even the Constantinople Home itself—of the institution over which Miss Fritcher has presided, for twenty years, with an ability, devotion, and success that the mission cannot let pass without record." Miss Fritcher is now in this country, for well-earned rest, and Miss F. E. Washburn is to return to Marsovan. The principal event of the year in the Sivas school has been the enlargement of the building, of which an account was given in the July number. This has not interfered with the faithful performance of all school duties, however, nor in progress in spiritual things. There has been a calm decision to "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," that has been cheering to witness. The village schools and labors of the Bible-women are special features of the Western Turkey Mission, and are doing much to undermine the stronghold of a corrupt religion, reaching, also, not a few Moslems, in a quiet, unpretending way.

CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Mrs. Emily R. Montgomery, Miss Harriet N. Childs, Miss Ellen M. Blakeley, at Marash (90 miles northeast from Scanderoon); Miss Ellen M. Pierce, Miss Henrietta West, at Aintab (90 miles east-northeast from Scanderoon). SCHOOLS.—Aintab Female Seminary, Misses Pierce and West in charge; 29 boarders, 31 day-scholars. Fourteen day-schools, 5 Bible-women.

Mrs. Montgomery, who has been detained in this country several years by family cares, is expecting to return to Turkey this autumn. Miss Childs and Miss Blakeley are both doing good work in the girls' college at Marash (supported by the W. B. M. I.), which is in a flourishing condition. The pupils in the college are from towns and cities in the region, graduates from the city grammar schools, from a preparatory school, and two have been received from Aintab Seminary who desire to pursue an advanced course of study. The teachers also find time to visit the homes of the pupils, and so gain a wide influence for good. An account of the present condition of Aintab Seminary is given in the July number. Besides her school duties, Miss West has been able to do work outside among the women. She writes of a visit at Killis, where a hundred women gathered for a noon meeting, of the successful labors of the Bible-woman there, of the devoted teacher of the village school, with its three departments, and of the progress of the truth among the women, including some Moslems. It is just such work as this that enables Miss Pierce to write: "I think we have but a faint idea of what a great influence the planting of these Christian churches and schools in their midst has upon the future of the Moslems. The whole Turkish nation has been, in a sense, reformed, bad as it is, by these missions. They are vastly better than they were, and in many ways we see a preparation going on for a reception of the gospel by the Turks. I believe we must maintain our position strongly here, if for no other reason than with the hope that eventually the door will be opened for work among this class."

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Mrs. Caroline R. Allen, Miss Caroline E. Bush, Miss Harriet Seymour, Miss Emily C. Wheeler, Miss Mary L. Daniels, at Harpoot (175 miles south from Trebizond); Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, Miss Clarissa H. Pratt, at Mardin (150 miles southeast from Harpoot); Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Miss M. A. C. Ely, at Bitlis, on Lake Van (about 300 miles southeast from Trebizond); Mrs. Martha W. Reynolds, Miss Grace N. Kimball, Miss Laura-ette E. Johnson, at Van (eastern end of Lake Van); Miss Harriet G. Powers, at Erzroom (150 miles southeast from Trebizond). SCHOOLS.—Euphrates College, Female Department, Misses Wheeler and Daniels in charge; 240 pupils. Boarding-school at Mardin, Misses Dewey and Nutting (both supported by the W. B. M. I.) in charge; 8 boarders and 8 day-scholars. Boarding-school at Bitlis, Misses Ely in charge; 41 boarding, 25 day scholars. Boarding-school at Van, Misses Kimball and Johnson in charge; 14 boarders, 46 day-scholars. Thirty village and day schools; 22 Bible-women.

We are indebted to Miss Ely for a very full report of woman's work in the Eastern Turkey Mission, compiled from the various re-

ports presented at the annual meeting of the mission at Harpoot, in May. From this we glean the following: At Harpoot the neatly attired companies of girls that came to the various departments in school, the well-prepared lessons, and many other evidences, show the care and painstaking of the teachers, and their attainments compare favorably with schools in America. There are thirty-five church members among the pupils, while the number hopefully Christians is nearly double. Misses Seymour and Bush have visited over twenty out-stations, traveling nearly five hundred miles. Unnumbered meetings with women and girls, with audiences of from twenty to three hundred, have been held. Eleven weeks were spent in Diarbekir, visiting no less than two hundred families. Fifteen Bible-women have done good service in out-stations. The school at Erzroom, under Miss Powers' care, was to graduate a class of four in June, three of them professing Christians. A successful kindergarten has also been started. Miss Powers is soon to come to this country, for rest. At Mardin, the girls' school, through the efforts of Mrs. Andrus and others, was re-opened in October last. Misses Dewey and Nutting reached Mardin in November, and at once assumed such duties as were possible without a knowledge of the language. A good interest in study has been shown, and there has been some religious interest following the meetings for prayer in January. Miss Pratt still remains in this country, seeking health, but hopes to return in a few months. At Van, the school has had a successful year. Most of the pupils have been in the school from two to four years, and their growing mental ability and improved characters add much to the pleasure of teaching. During the winter there was a special religious interest, and Miss Kimball writes: "There is not one of the older girls for whom we have not a more or less assured hope that they have decided to be heart-Christians; and according to their age and understanding, we feel that almost all the smaller girls are setting their feet in the right path." A day-school, started in the city and taught by one of the pupils of the boarding-school, a Bible class for brides, and a Helping Hand Society among the girls, have also been successfully carried on. The school at Bitlis is making "gradual but permanent progress," and a quiet work of the Spirit has gladdened the hearts of the teachers. Prayer-meetings among the women, missionary and mothers' meetings, have been well sustained, and the Misses Ely have also done a good amount of touring. "The cases are being multiplied in which, convicted and constrained by the truth, the old cry is again heard, 'O Galilean, thou hast conquered!'"

MARATHA MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Mrs. Charlotte E. Hume, Miss Lily Lyman (under appointment), at Bombay; Mrs. Mary E. Bissell, Miss Julia Bissell, Miss Kate Fairbank, Miss Sarah J. Hume, at Ahmednagar (140 miles east from Bombay); Mrs. Mary C. Winsor, at Sirur (30 miles south from Ahmednagar). SCHOOLS.—Bombay, Mrs. Hume in charge, 51 pupils; boarding-school at Ahmednagar, Misses Hume and Bissell in charge, 70 boarders, 90 day-scholars; boarding-school at Sirur, Mrs. Winsor in charge, 40 pupils; two Hindu girls' schools at Ahmednagar, Mrs. Bissell in charge. Fifty-one village and day schools; 22 Bible-women.

The school for Christian boys and girls in Bombay includes a primary, an intermediate, and a high-school department,—twelve classes in all. The grant earned at the government examination was forty per cent more than the previous year, and ten have united with the church. In November, 1886, the school at Ahmednagar passed into the hands of Miss Hume and Miss Emily Bissell (supported by the W. B. M. I.), Miss Harding having married, and removed to Sholapur, and Miss Fairbank assuming outside work. The results of government examinations brought larger grants in aid than ever before, nearly all the classes doing themselves credit. Nine of the girls have united with the church in the year, and ten have been married, and scattered among the villages of the different mission-fields. "The true end and aim of this school is to help these girls to become not only good scholars, but earnest, consecrated women." The new dormitory provided by the Board has been well filled, and has added much to the comfort of the pupils. Mrs. Winsor writes from Sirur: "Our girls' school has been a constant delight to me throughout the year. The bright, happy faces of the girls bring pleasure every time I go among them. One of the younger girls, after receiving baptism, went home to her heathen parents' for vacation. The father, seeing the great change in her, said, 'I have lost my daughter.' Her mother said, however: 'S. is good, now,—better than we are. I wish that I, too, could go to that school, and learn to love her Saviour.'"

The Chapin Home has housed, loved, and cared for thirteen women the past year, and there has been great demand for their services as house-servants among the well-to-do Christians. So the Home is doing what it proposed, in teaching these women and finding work for them. The Bible-women employed by the mission have preached 4,614 times during the year to audiences numbering in the aggregate 59,999 persons. Besides this, there has been a great deal of voluntary work among the women, by the wives of native preachers. Interesting details of their work will be given in the October number. The village schools increase in number, and are doing excellent pioneer work.

MADURA MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Mrs. S. B. Capron, Miss M. P. Root, M.D., at Madura (270 miles southeast of Madras); Mrs. Charlotte H. Chandler, Miss Gertrude A. Chandler, at Battalagundu (32 miles northwest from Madura). SCHOOLS.—Boarding-school at Madura, Miss E. M. Swift (supported by the W. B. M. I.) in charge, 62 boarders, 16 day-scholars; boarding-school at Battalagundu, Miss Chandler in charge, 60 pupils; boarding-school at Mandapasalai; boarding-school at Periakulam; boarding-school at Pulani, Mrs. H. C. Hazen in charge; nine Hindu girls' schools, with 488 pupils; 14 village and day schools, with 288 pupils—148 Christian, and 140 Romanist and heathen; 17 Bible-women.

The details of the labors of Bible-women in the mission, and also Miss Root's medical work, were given in the July LIFE AND LIGHT. The boarding-school at Madura has felt the benefit of the remarkable revival last autumn all through the year, eighteen having united with the church. The influence extended also to the school at Battalagundu. Of the pupils in the boarding-schools the report says: "Two whole years' training in a well-regulated boarding-school completely makes over boys and girls, so that they never go back to their villages the same persons that they came. They are the warmest friends of mission effort. The village-schools are said to lie at the foundation of all the educational, and, to a certain extent, of all missionary work. A full account of these schools will be found on page 335.

CEYLON MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Miss Kate Hastings, at Batticotta; Mrs. Mary E. K. Howland, at Tillipally; Miss Susan R. Howland, at Oodooville; Miss Mary Leitch, Miss Margaret W. Leitch, at Manep. Boarding-school at Oodoopitty, Mrs. R. E. Hastings in charge, 27 pupils. Twenty-three village and day schools, with 570 pupils; 28 Bible-women.

Miss Hastings continues her work among the women in Batticotta and vicinity with success. Miss Howland is at the head of the Oodooville boarding-school, of whose pupils the Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon says: "Their influence for good is incalculable, as they are brought into daily contact for a period of years with their lady teachers. They go forth into the country refined and intelligent women, many of them to perpetuate the lessons in civilization which they have learned." The endowment fund has now reached the sum of Rs. 15,695, the whole amount desired being Rs. 20,000. The numbers and labors of the Bible-women in this mission under the care of Mrs. M. E. K. Howland increase each year. Several conversions are reported as the result of their work, but the unseen results are much greater. "Nowhere in the heathen world has woman more relative power than in Ceylon, and the whole community is being surely leavened with gospel truth through this agency." The village schools have so multiplied that but few children, comparatively, are more than a mile from some school, and the power of their influence can hardly be overestimated. The Oodoopitty boarding-school continues its usefulness.

Thirteen of the pupils are church-members, and eight others are asking for admission to the church. A class of nine graduated in January, of whom an account is given in the June number. The Misses Leitch having volunteered to secure funds for the better endowment of Jaffna College, are now working under the auspices of that institution in England and Scotland, with encouraging success.

FOOCHOW MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, at Foochow. SCHOOLS.—Boarding-school at Foochow, Misses Newton (supported by the W. B. M. I.) and Garretson in charge, 32 pupils; women's school at Foochow, day-schools at Foochow and Shawu; 1 Bible-woman.

The girls' boarding-school in Foochow continues to be a powerful agency for good to the pupils and to the general work. The charge of six hundred cash as tuition diminished the numbers at the beginning of the year, but the attendance was soon the same as before. Several of the graduates are doing well as teachers in the out-stations. Labors among the women by our Bible-woman, the matron in the girls' school, and wives of pastors, are more encouraging than ever before. Two societies for Christian endeavor are thought to be largely instrumental in bringing young people into the church,—eight in Foochow the past year, and eleven in Nantai. Dr. Woodhull reports four hundred new cases treated in the dispensary during the year, forty-eight hospital patients, a class of five medical students, and a second dispensary in another part of the city, which bids fair to form a center for missionary work. Great difficulty has been experienced in securing land for the woman's hospital. The site was selected more than a year ago, and eleven sets of deeds have been obtained, four more remaining to be secured before it will be safe to commence the building. Miss Emily Hartwell, whose health is impaired, is now in Germany, on her way to this country.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Mary Anne Holbrook, M.D., at Tung-cho (12 miles east from Peking). SCHOOLS.—Boarding-school at Kalgan. Day-schools at Kalgan, Tung-cho. Three Bible-women.

Miss Andrews and Miss Holbrook are now both in this country, —the former on account of the illness of her mother, the latter for the benefit of her own health. Of the general work, Miss Andrews writes: "We find among the people a constantly increasing disbelief in the power of their idol gods, and constantly increasing knowledge of our God as a prayer-hearing God." Many houses where they are pleasantly received for awhile are closed again, for one reason and another; but new doors open as others close, and the missionaries are able to scatter the truth more widely than

would be possible if time and strength were given entirely to a few permanent houses. Miss Holbrook's medical work is spoken of as almost indispensable in bringing the missionaries and the native women together.

During Miss Holbrook's six years in China, she obtained sufficient command of the language to translate a "Story of the Gospel," to write in Chinese a "High School Chemistry," and "Animal and Vegetable Biology,"—all of which are in print. She has established a medical work for women that has been of the greatest advantage to evangelistic efforts. A dispensary has been built and placed in complete running order. Ten thousand patients have been treated for a longer or shorter time. When we consider that a large proportion of these patients at least have the gospel proclaimed to them in some form, the work assumes a magnitude that must satisfy any woman's ambition.

JAPAN MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Miss Abby M. Colby, Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Miss Fannie A. Gardner, Miss Mary E. Goulley, Mrs. Frances A. Gulick, at Osaka; Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Mrs. C. L. Cady, Miss Frances Hooper, Miss M. A. J. Richards, at Kioto; Miss Anna Y. Davis, Miss Marcia Bliss, at Kobe; Miss Eliza Talcott, Miss Julia Gulick, at Okayama; Mrs. S. E. DeForest, at Sendai; Miss L. E. Graves, under appointment to Northern Japan. Boarding-school at Kioto, Mrs. Cady and Miss Hooper in charge.

The work in this wonderful country still continues most inspiring, making rapid strides month by month. The school at Kioto has had a prosperous year, maintaining the stand taken two years ago, and constantly increasing in numbers and efficiency. An appropriation for enlarging the building was made early in the winter, and the addition was to be made during the summer. Mrs. Cady (formerly Miss Clarkson) and Miss Hooper still have the care of the school, but they are earnestly calling for an experienced teacher to come to their aid. The building for the training-school for nurses was to be finished the first of July. Interesting items of this school will be found on another page. Miss Richards, who has it in charge, has made a flying visit to this country in company with Miss Bliss, whose ill health compelled her return, and will probably necessitate the relinquishment of her missionary work. Miss Richards was to sail, on her return voyage, August 23d. Mrs. Gordon has also returned to her work in Kioto. Of the school at Osaka (wholly supported by the Japanese), under Miss Daughaday's care, an account is given in the July number. The mania for everything foreign in Japan makes great demands upon the time of the missionaries, affording, also, wonderful opportunities to gain an influence over the people, and to promote their legitimate work. Miss Colby, whose headquarters are still in Osaka, finds her time filled with most absorbing and effect-

ive work in the out-stations. Of Mrs. Gulick's share in the tide of events, an account is given in the August number. Mrs. DeForest has removed to Sendai in Northern Japan, where there is more work opening than can possibly be cared for with the present missionary force. Miss Graves left for Northern Japan the last of May, in company with Dr. and Mrs. Scudder. Miss Gouldy, Miss Gulick, and Miss Gardner are in this country, for rest.

MICRONESIAN MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.—Mrs. Harriet A. Pease, Miss Sarah L. Smith, Miss E. Theodora Crosby, on Kusaie, one of the Caroline Islands. Boarding-school at Kusaie, 20 pupils; Miss Smith in charge.

The girls' school at Kusaie has made a prosperous beginning with twenty pupils,—ten from the Gilbert Islands, and ten from the Marshall Islands. The new building was just ready for occupancy when the *Morning Star* left. Miss Smith is at its head, receiving valuable aid from Mrs. Pease, and Mrs. Cole, the widow of a trader living on the island. Interesting details of her work will be found in the August and September numbers. Owing to the ill effects of the voyage and climate, Miss Hemingway was obliged to return to this country on the return trip of the *Morning Star*. Miss Crosby, who has also suffered from the same causes, was studying the language, and preparing for her work in the boys' school.

MISSION TO SPAIN.

MISSIONARIES.—Mrs. Alice G. Gulick, Miss Susan F. Richards, Miss Catherine Barbour, under appointment at San Sebastian; 40 boarders, 77 day-scholars. Day-school at Santander and Zaragoza.

The school at San Sebastian presents a most hopeful outlook. Since the last report there has been an increase in the number of pupils. The new kindergarten and preparatory departments, with seventy-seven pupils, have acquired a good reputation.

Basque parents now send their children, notwithstanding the fact that the Bible is taught daily. Only four years ago friends of the school feared, and foes believed, that no Basques would be influenced by the work.

The missionaries think that the time has come for making this school a permanent institution. A good, thoroughly furnished building is the great need of this school. In such a place the young girls may be gathered, and kept under pure gospel influences, away from the sight and sound of idolatrous superstition. Seven have united with the church during the past year, and there has been more than usual religious activity among the pupils.

Miss S. F. Richards, who has been a faithful and enthusiastic teacher, feels obliged to return to America, to help care for her family. She will be much missed by her many friends in Spain.

Miss Catherine Barbour, of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary Class of '87, has been appointed to teach in the school. One other missionary is needed.

A knowledge of medicine or music would render a person who may be called of God to this work, especially useful.

MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

SCHOOLS.—Boarding at Krabschitz, Pastor Seltez in charge, 27 boarders, 5 day-scholars; the Brünn Home, Pastor Schwartz's School.

The school at Krabschitz still continues its beneficent work in Austria, all the pupils being from Christian families. Nineteen are professing Christians, and three others give evidence of deeper religious impressions received during the year. An outgrowth of this school is a flourishing Sunday-school, which forms a center for religious meetings and mission effort of various kinds. The Brünn Home and Pastor Schwartz's School are holding steadily on their way, and the efficient labors of the Bible-women still continue.

MISSION TO MEXICO.

MISSIONARIES.—Mrs. John Howland, at Guadalajara, Western Mexico; Miss B. M. Ferris, at Chihuahua; Miss M. E. Keyes, at Parral, Northern Mexico. School at Chihuahua, Miss Ferris in charge.

Mrs. Howland has continued her work among the women in Guadalajara during the year, as well as her family cares would allow, and reports most encouraging progress in the removing of prejudice, and in winning the hearts of the people. In Chihuahua the school started by Miss Ferris has so increased as to make it necessary to divide it, the larger boys being placed under the care of Mr. Wright, Miss Ferris retaining the girls and smaller boys. The report mentions a boarding-school for girls as one of the great needs in the city. Miss Keyes, who went to Parral about a year ago, found a school already started by Mrs. Case, of which she immediately took charge. In January there were twenty-six names on the roll. It has been thought best to separate the boys and girls, which left fifteen in attendance March 31st, with a prospect of more in a few days.

This, in the briefest terms, is the work of the Woman's Board in the foreign field. We can only add that, as seen in detail, the wonderful march of the gospel is more inspiring than ever before. So far as we can see, the greatest obstacle to its progress is the apathy, the half-heartedness, in the home churches. It is said that a clergyman once asked an English soldier, in case Queen Victoria should issue a decree, how long it would take the army to take it into every part of the world. "I think about eighteen months, sir," was the reply. If the ten million of professing

Christians in the United States, well equipped in every way as they might be, with an all-wise, all-powerful Leader, were to rise in their might, who can tell how soon the message of salvation might be proclaimed in every corner of the earth. Who knows what even the one hundred and seventy-five thousand women in our own constituency might do for the fifty million of women dependent upon them for this message? May we ask that each one who reads this will forget for a moment the other millions, the other thousands, and give an honest answer to the question, Am I doing my utmost for this great undertaking?

INDIA.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN THE MADURA MISSION.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MISSION.

WE have fourteen Hindu girls' schools, containing an aggregate of six hundred and seventy-four scholars. There are many most gratifying testimonies concerning these schools, coming from every part of the mission. All the ladies seem pleased with the work that is being done.

Mrs. Chester writes that "these schools open the way to the homes and hearts of the parents. The parents and relatives are very friendly, receive me politely, and seem very much gratified when I make them a visit. When one of my little Brahman girls was sick, I sent to inquire how she was. The father sent back a request for me to come and see her. I did so, and found him a fine-looking man, who spoke English fluently, and living in a large house. There were many people there, and all received me with marked politeness; but what pleased me most was to see the little girl herself elbow her way through the crowd, come close up to me, and look up into my face with a glad smile. Through that little girl many useful books find their way into the family, and among a large circle of relatives and friends. Many of the old grandmothers and friends often come to the school, and enjoy listening to the exercises. I think I could go into the houses of any of the girls and be received cordially. I do not know of any open conversions among them, but I am quite sure that if they could do as they wished, they would cast the idols from their houses, and worship only Jesus."

Mrs. Hazen says that the school at Pulani has had an unusual degree of prosperity during the year. It is growing in numbers and in popularity, but what is still more encouraging, there has been a decided improvement in regularity of attendance. Our

accommodations are too small for the increasing numbers. We have accordingly just now completed an addition to the building. The enthusiasm of the girls in regard to Bible stories is quite remarkable. They can tell many of them with the greatest accuracy, entering into the minutest details. So eager are they to hear more, that, not content with the hour allotted to the Scripture lesson, they beg the privilege of coming a half hour before schooltime to hear more of the wonderful events related in God's Word; and some of them asked that their Christmas present might be a Bible. Recently we have succeeded in buying a building for a second school for Hindu girls, so that we may have one at each end of the town.

Miss Swift writes: "Since Mrs. Capron's departure, nine months ago, the faithfulness of the teachers has made the work much more easy to take up than it otherwise might have been. At the examinations in December, eighty pupils from the infant classes, which have not heretofore been eligible to examination, were presented, making a total of two hundred and thirty-eight. The register shows an increase in numbers, and an average daily attendance over previous years. The irregularity of the girls in the South Gate School is still a source of grief to the teachers; but since arrangements are being completed for building the long-hoped-for schoolhouse in that quarter, we think that difficulty will soon be removed. Much interest is shown by these children in the study of the Bible, to which one hour is given every day. Many also show in their daily lives that they profit by what they learn. There is less quarreling and more kindness shown by these children to one another. It is also pleasant to see women who formerly studied in these schools coming to the teachers for advice about the training of their own children. The Sunday-school, started by Mrs. Capron, in 1885, is largely attended. Though a Sunday-school for girls only, in name, the attendance of men and boys is so great that it almost loses its distinctive name of girls' school, and becomes a kind of general preaching and Bible service. Attracted by the music, the men come, and listen attentively and appreciatingly to all that is said. The Christian songs are exceedingly popular. The natives have a growing interest in these schools. One native gentleman has offered prizes for the girls that stand highest in their classes, and a Christian gentleman has offered prizes for proficiency in Bible study.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

At the foundation of all our educational, and, to a certain extent, of our missionary work, lie our village schools. These are

the feeders of our higher schools, and largely of our congregations, besides giving the first impulse to nearly all of those who afterwards become mission agents. We look upon these primary schools as of paramount importance to our work. In view of the fact that many of the villages where we have congregations have no schools whatever, and that frequently not a person in the whole village can read or write, it would be folly to try to lift up these people in the scale of civilization without giving them an education. It would be equal folly to hope for stable Christian characters, such as would command the confidence and respect of heathen communities, if we left our Christians in ignorance. Moreover, these schools are an aid to evangelism; for while they are started primarily for the children of our Christians, the Hindu boys are welcome, and even sought after.

In many places the only foothold we have in the town is the school; but this in time leads to a congregation and a church. The school is welcomed everywhere. Not so the church. But if the school is first planted, the way is prepared for a church. We require the children to study the Bible daily. By this means the precious seed is being constantly sown in young and receptive minds, and cannot help bearing some fruit. Moreover, the prayers and Christian songs, and the books of the Christian Vernacular Education Society, which are used, and which contain much Christian truth, all have a moulding influence upon the children's minds, and through them, upon the parents and friends. It is the first and natural impulse of a child when he discovers anything new, to tell it at home. In this way the children of our village schools are enthusiastic little preachers of the wonderful truths of the gospel. Where we have no congregation, the school is the center of influence, and the teacher is the leading man of the town. The people notice the improved behavior of the children, and the honest, upright life and pure conversation of the teachers, and their confidence is soon won.

Wherever we have a judicious, consistent, faithful teacher the people are friendly, and open to religious truth. Thus these people open the way to the hearts of the people, and bridge over the chasm between the missionary and the heathen community. They form an entering wedge for the entrance of the gospel. The 3,703 pupils whom we have in our village-schools are soon to exercise an important influence in society. Judging by experience, they will not go out of these schools the same persons that they entered it; and when they come to power and influence, they will be our warmest friends and supporters.

Young People's Department.

TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN KIOTO, JAPAN.

The young ladies who are interested in the Kioto Training-School for Nurses, will be glad to read the following letter from Mr. Neesima, addressed to the missionaries in charge, and sent on in the Annual Report of the mission.

DEAR FRIENDS: When we began to speak for the nurses' school, the people of Kioto and elsewhere did not fully realize its importance and usefulness. The governor, lieutenant-governor, and a few leading citizens, however, soon manifested hearty sympathy with your attempt to start the school, and we are now glad to state that most of the well-known citizens and leading physicians of the city have subscribed to the school fund.

We believe that the people were helped to realize the benefits and importance of your work by the successful work of your dispensary, where so many patients have received most skillful and most attentive treatment. Of this they have spoken very highly, and often published accounts of it in the Kioto papers; secondly, by the epidemic of cholera and typhus fever last year, when need for skilled physicians and trained nurses was painfully realized; and thirdly, by the recent movement of the Ladies' Charitable Society in Tokyo, led by Countess Ito, where they have undertaken to start and maintain a school of nurses. It should be further added that our success in getting so many subscribers in Kioto, is chiefly due to the efforts of our friend Mr. Nakamura, who zealously and faithfully sought the assistance of his friends and acquaintances.

We hope and trust that as soon as you send out your well-trained pupils to work among the people here and elsewhere, your patient work will be fully and widely appreciated, and that you may surely reap an abundant harvest, "for His name's sake." In the mean time, we are glad to assure you of our active sympathy and help in a work so full of promise for our people.

Most respectfully yours,

JOSEPH H. NEESIMA.

Of the religious work to be done in the school, the Report says:—

In an institution established and sustained primarily for its Christian influence, it need not be remarked that this should receive great prominence; and it has been our daily regret that the unorganized condition of the institution has so largely interfered with this feature of our work. Still, something has been done.

Miss Gardner, who has command of the language, conducted daily prayers with the nurses, and these exercises were usually largely attended by both in and out patients, and many lessons of truth were carried away to homes far remote, and not heretofore reached by the gospel. Among the in-patients were some Christians, and they delighted in the opportunity of telling the glad story of salvation to their fellow-sufferers. Indeed, our first in-patient, who came a distance of about one hundred miles, for cataract, brought with her, as is usual on the part of the well-to-do, a relative. In this case it was a sister, who became interested in the truth. She attended the meetings regularly, and, with the help of the nurses, studied her Bible earnestly. As interest deepened, she remarked one day, "Oh! if only my sister can receive her sight, and we can learn of Christianity, our coming to you will be one of the greatest blessings of our lives." They both returned happy: the one able to see, and the other rejoicing in the truth. The latter expects to rent her house in the autumn, and return to us as a nurse.

Efficient help in Christian work among the in-patients will be rendered by the nurses, and by the Christians who may seek treatment in the hospital; but other means must be provided for this important service. Arrangements will be made for Sunday services, while religious services will be regularly conducted among the out-patients. But for the religious training and Biblical instruction of the nurses, for their instruction in the principles of missionary work in the city among the sick poor, and for following up and improving the rare opportunities for Christian work opened up by the medical work in the hundreds of homes in the city and the surrounding villages, a missionary lady with her hands free and with a full command of the language, is demanded.

In proposing the establishment of this nurses' school as a missionary agency, it was in the hope that we should by it raise up a body of workers not only able to relieve human suffering, but that would add to the Christian church in Japan an arm that would render efficient service in our common work for the Master. Further study of the situation here only strengthens our first conviction in this respect.

Our Work at Home.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR BOYS?

ONE wide-awake returned missionary will be able to arouse a room full of boys, so that all will feel a desire, at the time, to do

something for missions; but unless there be an intelligent, consecrated leader to continue the good work, the enthusiasm will gradually subside. A few practical hints with reference to such boys may be of use to the inexperienced.

They must first be organized, and it is desirable that the small boys, the lads in their teens, and the young men, be in separate bands; then their work can be adapted to their respective ages.

Then we will ask three questions in the one. What shall we do with,

I. THE REAL BOYS?

The wide-awake, merry youngsters not yet in their teens may be brought into the children's band; and while the girls are making fancy articles for the sale, or preparing a Christmas box to send to some school in foreign lands, let the boys have a share in the work. They will not sew, because they do not consider this their work; but anything that the lady director is able to convince them is especially their work, they will do cheerfully.

If encouraged to do so, they will bring old woolen socks from their homes, and during the meeting of the band unravel them, wind the yarn into balls, and even sew on the leather covers, because, as they say, "Balls are for boys, anyhow!"

But even balls lose their charm; and as the object is not so much to have them make articles of value as to keep them busy and interested, suppose next time you let them make tops.

These can be whittled from large spools, running a handle through the hole in the spool, and sharpening the end for the point of the top. If smoothed with sand-paper and painted, these tops can be sold or sent to the mission schoolboys, who will enjoy them all the more as they think that the American boys made them.

At another meeting set all the boys to making kites. Some can make the light wooden frames, others paste on the colored tissue-paper, and the little fellows can tie the tails. While they are doing this, let the girls make books for scrap pictures. They are made of blue or pink paper muslin sewed firmly at the back, and pinked or notched around the edges of the leaves, to prevent fraying. Tell the boys to bring picture papers of all kinds to the next meeting of the band. Then let them cut out the pictures, and after the lady director has selected the best, the boys can arrange and paste them into the books.

Another line of work that the boys will do, when you tell them that the fishermen know how to do it, is netting. Small nets made of twine, for catching crabs or butterflies, can be quickly made with either a crochet or net hook. When finished, one of the older boys can fasten the nets to wire hoops with handles attached.

These may be purchased at a hardware store, or made to order at a tin-shop.

One thing must be borne in mind: the lady director must oversee the boys, praising for good work, and pleasantly insisting upon having mistakes corrected. It is even more necessary to do this with boys than with girls.

Frequently, the teacher of a boys' class in Sunday-school may find it advisable to organize it into a mission band. Many of these class bands are doing excellent work, getting up small sales, or filling a mission-box in the course of a year.

II. THE BOYS IN THEIR TEENS.

There are older boys who do not care to make toys, and yet are just as eager to do something that will add to the interest of their meetings.

They may be organized into a missionary literary society, or missionary debating club, conducted according to parliamentary usage. It will do the boys good to be governed by rules of order, and will not injure the cause. One lady director said not long ago, in speaking of her band of bright boys, "They run parliamentary usage into the ground. Why, they even call me to order!"

Well, my dear sisters, it would not be amiss if more of us were "called to order" in our missionary meetings.

The young debaters may be allowed a wide range in their choice of missionary subjects. One band not long ago took for discussion: "*Resolved*, That Burma is a more important mission field than the Congo country." Two boys were appointed on the affirmative and two on the negative. All the members were to look up the facts, and when it was thrown open for general discussion, several took part.

Questions will suggest themselves to the minds of the lads after studying the people among whom mission work is being done; such, for example, as the following:—

Resolved, That it is easier for the missionaries to influence the Telugus than the Karens.

Resolved, That it is better to educate the heathen while trying to Christianize them.

But, lest they grow weary of debating, have editors appointed to prepare a missionary newspaper for every third meeting. To this every member should be expected to contribute something,—a story, a poem, an item of news, or even a real good joke. Don't be afraid of making the band meeting a happy place. One of the young men's bands in Brooklyn has such a paper, which one of their members prints on a hand-press. The young people sub-

scribe for it, as it gives items of news concerning the different bands in the city. The editors of this paper clear, every year, a nice little sum, which goes into the missionary treasury. We ought to have one such paper in every city. It would bind the bands together, and inspire them to do more for the cause.

III. THE YOUNG MEN.

Again and again the question is asked, "Shall we allow young men to become members of our young ladies' bands—in fact, reorganize them into young people's bands?"

While there are several objections urged, there are good reasons why, in many cases, it would be the best course to pursue. Several of the objections lose much of their force when carefully considered, and it frequently happens that the young men would be altogether out of the line of missionary influence unless invited to enter into the work with the young ladies. Usually, the young men are better able to give, and hence the sum in the treasury is more than doubled by their coming. Some will urge that this course would divert money from the treasury of the Missionary Union to that of the Woman's Society; but in some cases the amount thus given by the young men would not be given at all if they were not interested in the young people's band. In some cases it would be better to organize them into a "rope-holders' band" of the Missionary Union, but in either case they must have an earnest, inspiring leader. The question as to whether the boys shall work by themselves or in connection with the girls, must be decided in each church according to the number of earnest missionary workers. Experience has shown that the young will eagerly follow an enthusiastic leader who thinks for them, yet encourages them to think for themselves; who answers the question, "What shall we do with our boys?" by helping them to do for themselves.

A few additional hints that may aid some lady director in interesting the members of her band, will be briefly given.

I. Keep their minds informed, by urging each member to subscribe for either of the periodicals of the Board.

II. Encourage them to prepare entertainments, that will not only increase the money in their treasury, but will interest all who attend them, in the good work.

III. Distribute mite-boxes, that each member may deposit little thank-offerings and birth-day gifts *in addition* to their monthly dues.

IV. Teach them to pray for missions.

V. Pray for the bands all over our land, for in so doing your own heart will be blessed, and your own band brought nearer to Jesus and his blessed work. And as you pray, remember to ask that God will raise up more women who will gladly undertake this grand work of training boys for active Christian living.—*The Helping Hand.*

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Receipts from June 18 to July 18, 1887.

MISS EMMA CARRUTH, TREASURER.

| MAINE. | | prev. contri. | const. L. M. | | |
|--|---------|--|--------------|---------|----------|
| <i>Castine.</i> —Desert Palm Soc'y, | \$20 00 | Mrs. L. A. Hill, | \$14.50; | | |
| <i>Cornish.</i> —Hillside Gleaners, | 5 00 | Swansey, Aux., | \$11, | | |
| <i>Maine Branch.</i> —Mrs. W. S. Dana, Treas. Machias, Aux., \$8; Cape Elizabeth, Coral Workers, \$17; Garland, Ladies, \$1, Piscataquis Co. Conf. Coll'n, \$3; Kennebunkport, First Ch., \$13.25; Gray, M. C., \$4.42; Litchfield Corner, Aux., \$20; Farmington, Aux., prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Charles H. Pope, \$22, M. C., \$4.08; Castine, Trinity Cong. Ch., \$10; Noulton, North Star, M. C., of wh. \$25 const. L. M. Mrs. Zenas Crowell, \$32.50; Lewiston, Pine St. Ch., Aux., \$30; Scarborough, Young Ladies, Aux., \$20; New Gloucester, Aux., \$22; Portland, Williston Ch., Aux., \$17; So. Bridgeton, Y. P. M. C., \$7, | 231 25 | Total, | \$440 81 | | |
| Total, | | \$256 25 | | | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | | | | |
| <i>Raymond.</i> —Mrs. J. T. Dudley, | \$5 00 | | | | |
| <i>Rindge.</i> —Mrs. Geo. G. Williams, | 4 40 | | | | |
| <i>Rochester.</i> —Mrs. Martha W. Horr, | 15 00 | | | | |
| <i>New Hampshire Branch.</i> —Miss A. E. McIntire Treas. Charlestown, Aux., \$5; Farmington, Ladies, \$8.08; Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Louisa Hill, const. self L. M. \$25; Henniker, Aux., \$17.63; Jaffrey, Aux., \$12; Keene, Second Cong. Ch., Miss'y Garden, \$11; Crew, Morning Star, \$11; Milford, Aux., const. L. M.'s Miss Juliette Gilson, Mrs. Sarah A. Daniels, Mrs. Jane Lyford, Miss Mary J. Hutchinson, \$100; Peterborough, Mayflowers, \$30; Portsmouth, Rogers Circle, \$40; Tamworth, a Friend, \$2; Webster, Maplewood Gleaners, Aux., \$15, "Alfred Little" Gleaners, \$5; Winchester, Aux., \$16.70; Bath, Aux., \$12; Candia, Aux., prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. F. D. Rowe, \$17, Willing Workers, \$5; Dunbarton, Hillside Laborers, \$7; Hanover, Rainbow Band, \$30; North Hampton, Aux., \$21.50; Northwood, Aux., | | | | | |
| | | Total, | \$193 39 | | |
| VERMONT. | | | | | |
| | | <i>Vermont Branch.</i> —Mrs. T. M. Howard, Treas. Franklin Co., Aux., Fairfield, \$10.50; Georgia, \$7; Montgomery, \$2.25; Swanton, \$4.80; Lyndon, Buds of Promise, prev. contri. const. L. M.'s Miss Charlotte Lincoln, Miss Mary Hubbard, \$25; Montpelier, Willing Workers, \$10; Norwich, Aux., \$15; Rutland, Aux., \$63.84; St. Johnsbury, South Ch., Little Helpers, \$5; Windsor, Aux., of wh. \$25 by Mrs. Sarah H. Freeman, const. L. M. Miss Sarah J. Damon, \$25 const. L. M. Miss Abbie Butler, \$50, | | Total, | \$193 39 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | | | | |
| | | <i>Andover and Woburn Branch.</i> —Miss E. F. Wilder, Treas. Lawrence, Trinity Ch., Aux., \$13.75; Billerica, Aux., \$11; Winchester, Open Door, M. C., \$31, | | \$55 75 | |
| | | <i>Barnstable Branch.</i> —Miss A. Snow, Treas. Yarmouth, Aux., \$6.25; Orleans, Aux., \$1, | | 7 25 | |
| | | <i>Berkshire Branch.</i> —Mrs. C. E. West, Treas. Hinsdale, Aux., \$17.40; Pittsfield, First Ch., Aux., of wh. \$10 from a Friend, \$25, | | 42 40 | |
| | | <i>Essex South Branch.</i> —Miss S. W. Clark, Treas. Danvers, Maple St. Ch., Aux., | | 20 00 | |
| | | <i>Franklin Co. Branch.</i> —Miss L. A. Sparhawk, Treas. Northfield, Aux., | | 10 00 | |
| | | <i>Hampshire Co. Branch.</i> —Miss I. G. Clarke, Treas. Northampton, Smith College Soc'y, \$14; Plainfield, Aux., \$13.35, | | 27 35 | |
| | | <i>Middlesex Branch.</i> —Mrs. M. W. Warren, Treas. Framing- | | | |

ham, Aux., of wh. \$125 const. L. M's Mrs. E. L. Moore, Mrs. Angie Fisher, Mrs. Maria Parsons, Mrs. J. Mains, Mrs. Florence Horne, \$193; Ashland, Gleaners, \$25; Maynard, Mrs. L. Maynard, in mem. of Mary, Hattie, and Little Vickie, \$6, \$224 00
 Millbury.—Children, 1 00
 North Brookfield.—Light Bearers, 110 06
 Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. F. Shaw, Treas. Weymouth and Braintree, Aux., \$17; Abington, Aux., \$10; Randolph, Memorial M. C., \$60; Hingham, Aux., \$16; Hingham Centre, Light Bearers, \$7.06, 110 06
 Old Colony Branch.—Miss F. J. Runnels, Treas. Somerset, Whatsoever Band, \$2.50; New Bedford, Wide Awake Workers, \$20, Union Workers, \$63; Lakeville, Precinct Aux., \$60; Rehoboth, Mizpah Circle, \$20; Middleboro, Aux., \$34, 199 50
 South Hadley.—Mt. Holyoke Sem'y, 380 00
 Suffolk Branch.—Miss M. B. Child, Treas. Boston, Berkeley St. Ch., Sunbeam Band, \$2, Union Ch., Union Workers, \$126.62; Mt. Vernon Ch., Aux., of wh. \$1 by Miss Harriette Carter, \$1 by Mrs. Joanna Stacey, \$2; South Boston, Phillips Ch., S. S., \$100; Roxbury, Immanuel Ch., Aux., \$29; Eliot Ch., a Mite-box, \$6.12; West Roxbury, South Evangelical Ch., Aux., \$12.64; Dorchester, Second Ch., Aux., \$91.38, Primary Dept. S. S., \$2.25, Village Ch., Aux., \$20; Hyde Park, Aux., \$18; Chelsea, First Cong. Ch., \$71, Third Ch., Aux., \$30, Central Cong. Ch., Aux., \$22; Cambridgeport, Wood Memorial Ch., Aux., \$6.25; Watertown, Aux., \$14; Brookline, Harvard Ch., Aux., \$183.90; Brighton, Y. L. M. C., const. L. M. Miss Belle K. Sanger, \$25; Dedham, Asylum Dime Soc'y, \$1.50; Waltham, Aux., of wh. \$25 const. L. M. Mrs. Ruby Chapin, \$102; Newton Centre, Aux., of wh. \$25 by Mrs. L. S. Ward, const. L. M. Laura Dwight Ward, \$163.10; Newtonville, a Friend, 25c.; West Medway, Aux., \$12, 1,041 01
 Wellesley.—College Christian Asso., 112 50
 Worcester.—Mr. David Whit-

comb, in mem. Mrs. David Whitcomb, \$500 00
 Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. C. A. Lincoln, Treas. Blackstone, Aux., \$12; Clinton, Aux., \$37; Fitchburg, Aux., C. C. Ch., \$33.41, Young Ladies Benevolent Circle, \$5; Leicester, Strawberry Hill Gleaners, \$5, Y. L. M. C., \$20; Millbury, Aux., of wh. \$25 const. L. M. Miss Clara E. Morse, \$85; Rockdale, Aux., \$28.46; Southbridge, Aux., \$10; Worcester, Union Ch., \$80.03, Old South Ch., of wh. \$25 const. L. M. Mrs. Geo. M. Pierce, \$58; West Brookfield, Y. P. M. C., \$10, 383 90
 Total, \$3,119 72

CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Conn. Branch.—Miss M. I. Lockwood, Treas. Colchester, Wide-Awake M. C., \$6.14; Greenville, Highland Workers, \$4.75; Stonington, Second Ch., Aux., \$26.75; Plainfield, M. C., \$5.18; Norwich, Broadway Ch., Aux., \$63, Park Ch., Aux., const. L. M's Mrs. L. F. S. Foster, Bertha Danielson Howland, Margaret Brewster Howland, Guadalupe, Mexico, \$75; Lisbon, Aux., \$16, \$196 82
 Hartford Branch.—Mrs. G. R. Shepherd, Ass't Treas. Plainville, Treasure Seekers, \$40; Windsor Locks, Aux., \$50, 90 00
 New Haven Branch.—Miss J. Twining, Treas. Bridgeport, Aux., of wh. \$25 by a Friend, const. L. M. Miss Ada C. Sterling, and \$12 by Mrs. John H. Whitney, with prev. contri. const. self L. M. \$237.65, Cheerful Workers, \$50; North Ch., S. S. \$30; Canaan, Y. L. M. C., \$20; Deep River, Aux., Mrs. Anthony Anderson, with prev. contri. const. L. M. Miss Sylvania Kellog, \$15; East Haven, Mission Workers, \$30; Easton, Aux., \$9; Greenwich, Bearers of Light, \$49.26, Little Neighbors, \$7.13; Haddam, Aux., \$8; Litchfield, Aux., \$45.23; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., \$88.50, Ten Times One Circle, \$2.65; New Britain, Standard Bearers, \$18.31; New Haven, Centre Ch., Aux., Mrs. Ariel Parish, const. L. M. Mrs. Anna Betts, \$25, College St. Ch., Y. L. M. C., \$25; Ridge-

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| bury, Aux., \$5; Salisbury, Aux., \$21.30; Stratford, Alpha Band, \$10; Wallingford, Aux., \$46, Y. L. M. C., \$25; Waterbury, Second Ch., Aux., Miss J. A. Maltby, const. L. M. Miss Kate L. Maltby, \$25; Watertown, Aux., \$5; Westville, Junior Circle, \$20, | \$818 03 |
| <i>Southington.</i> —Cong. Ch., | 8 97 |
| Total, | \$1,113 82 |

NEW YORK.

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| <i>Denmark.</i> —Mrs. J. T. Keitts, | \$2 40 |
| <i>Rodman.</i> —Ladies Miss'y Soc'y, | 20 00 |
| <i>New York State Branch.</i> —Miss C. A. Holmes, Treas. Albany, Morning Star M. C., of wh. \$8 by Miss Malhsin's S. S. Cl., \$98; Brooklyn, Lewis Ave. Ch., Woman's Miss'y Soc'y, \$13, Central Ch., Aux., \$150; Fairport, Aux., const. L. M.'s Mrs. Charlotte T. Howard, Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, \$50; Flushing, Faith M. C., \$65; Madison, Aux., \$25; New York, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., \$40, Broadway Tabernacle, Y. L. M. S., \$337; Oxford, Aux., \$50, Little Women, \$10; Rochester, Mt. Hor Miss'y Friends, \$10; Sherburn, Aux., \$50; Cash, \$2, | 900 00 |
| Total, | \$922 40 |

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

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| Miss E. Flavell, Treas. <i>Md.</i> Baltimore, Aux., \$18, Bees, \$10; <i>N. J.</i> , Bound Brook, Aux., \$20; East Orange, Grove St., Aux., \$35; Jersey City, Aux., \$20.97; Newark, Belleville Ave. M. C., \$138; Orange, Trinity Ch., Aux., of wh. \$5 fr. Mrs. C. D. Dill, \$7, M. C. \$20; Orange Valley, Coll'n, \$1, Aux., of wh. \$25 const. L. M. Mrs. Mary Rankin, \$105, Y. L. M. B., of wh. \$25 const. L. M. Miss A. M. Blake, \$115, M. C., \$6.42; Plainfield, Aux., \$10; Stanley, Helping Hands, \$25; Summit, Miss Louise W. Wood, \$15; D. C., Washington, Aux., \$16, | \$562 39 |
| Total, | \$562 39 |

VIRGINIA.

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|-----------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Falls Church.</i> —Twig Soc'y, | \$5 00 |
| Total, | \$5 00 |

FLORIDA.

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| <i>Interlachen.</i> —Aux., | \$6 50 |
| Total, | \$6 50 |

ALABAMA.

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| <i>Selma.</i> —Helping Hands, | \$30 05 |
| Total, | \$30 05 |

OHIO.

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| <i>Mansfield.</i> —Children's Hour, Cong. Ch., | \$25 00 |
| <i>North Monroeville.</i> —Mrs. H. M. St. John, | 2 00 |
| Total, | \$27 00 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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| <i>Mt. Pleasant.</i> —Helping Hands, Cong. Ch., | \$34 00 |
| Total, | \$34 00 |

ILLINOIS.

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| <i>Danvers.</i> —Juvenile Busy Bee Soc'y, | \$5 00 |
| <i>New Windsor.</i> —Buds of Promise, | 5 00 |
| Total, | \$10 00 |

WISCONSIN.

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|--------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Oakfield.</i> —A Friend, | \$ 60 |
| <i>Union Grove.</i> —A Friend, | 40 |
| Total, | \$1 00 |

NEBRASKA.

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| <i>Hastings.</i> —Mrs. Henry E. Adams, | \$1 25 |
| Total, | \$1 25 |

MISSOURI.

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| <i>St. Louis.</i> —Hyde Park Ch., Morning Star Circle, | \$5 00 |
| Total, | \$5 00 |

ENGLAND.

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| <i>Chigwell.</i> —Miss S. L. Ropes, | \$25 00 |
| Total, | \$25 00 |

TURKEY.

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| <i>Harpoot.</i> —Woman's Miss'y Soc'y, | \$4 04 |
| Total, | \$4 04 |

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| General Funds, | \$6,757 62 |
| Leaflets, | 43 61 |
| Legacy, | 500 00 |

Total, \$7,301 23

MISS HARRIET W. MAY,
Ass't Treas.



LETTER FROM MISS H. M. DEWEY.

Our friends will remember Miss Dewey as one of our "new missionaries" at the beginning of last year, and will welcome this extract from her letter as showing how happily she has fitted into her place and work.

MARDIN, June 3d.

OUR Girls' High School will close June 24th, the last three days being devoted to public examinations. During the year we have had seventeen pupils, all but two being boarders. At the time of entering there were no professed Christians among them, though all but one came from families in which either father or mother, or both, are Protestants. Within a month after the Week of Prayer, eight of the girls made public profession of their faith in Christ, and in all of these we see evidence that they are indeed striving to follow their Lord.

We have been pleased with the general conduct and progress of the girls this year. They have faults, some of them serious ones; but where will you find girls who have not? They have been fairly diligent, have given us no great trouble on the score of discipline, and have been quite prompt in performance of the domestic duties required of them. During the year there have been classes in English, besides those conducted in Arabic, which are geography, mental and practical arithmetic, physiology, writing, reading, music, and drawing, together with daily lessons from the Bible, and catechism twice a week. Our native assistant, who has taken charge of the schoolroom all this year, has been invaluable to us, both on account of her knowledge of English and her capabilities as a teacher.

In reviewing the year, we feel that we have much for which to thank our heavenly Father. He has brought us here in safety, has prospered our labors, has made us contented and happy, and kept us in good health. It is a great comfort to us to remember that so many Christian women are praying for us and our work. Where we so constantly see evidence of the power of prayer, we learn to value highly the prayers of our friends.

MISSIONARY ITEMS.

ONE AUXILIARY.—The Woman's Missionary Society connected with the Congregational Church of Roseville, Ill., held its fifteenth

anniversary May 31st. This Society was organized through the efforts of Mrs. J. D. Wyckoff. The reports of its treasurer show the sum of \$1,113, raised by it in this fifteen years.

FOR CHINA.—Naturally following the above paragraph comes the notice of the meeting at "The Rooms," on July 15th. The friends then present—and the room was well filled, though it was one of the trying days of our heated term—enjoyed a most delightful hour, of which the chief interest centered in "our twins," the Misses Grace and Gertrude Wyckoff, who are under appointment to the North China Mission, and will sail in September.

The sweet story of spiritual leading by which they have been brought to this choice of life-work, will linger long in the hearts of those privileged to listen to it. One of the sisters dates the formation of a definite purpose of foreign service to the reading of Miss Haven's article in the *LIFE AND LIGHT* for February, "The Master is Come, and Calleth for Thee." The other found her heart turned in the same direction as soon as she learned her sister's purpose. They bring to the work unusual equipment. Reared in the invigorating spiritual atmosphere of a home missionary family, with a mental training which enabled them to graduate at Knox College,—devoted, enthusiastic, hopeful,—we confidently look for large harvests from their seed-sowing.

FOR JAPAN.—At the same meeting we were privileged to greet Rev. C. A. and Mrs. Clark (Hattie Gulick), who are under appointment for Japan. Mrs. Clark is daughter of Rev. Luther Gulick, of China. To her, as to the Scudders, missionary soil is home land, and she goes to familiar work, her rightful, blessed inheritance. She told us of her early desire to make her life helpful to others; of the many hindrances which beset her in preparation for service as a missionary; how she had been turned aside and almost discouraged by interruptions which seemed to block the way; all of which, now looked back upon, are seen to be a part of needed and profitable training for the work upon which she is now so happily entering.

For the Coral Workers.

HOW THE TURKS ASK FOR RAIN IN MARSOVAN.

It is not much like our way of praying. They gather in the fields by hundreds, and shout over and over again, in the same

words, for hours at a time, something like this: "Allah is great! Allah is merciful, O merciful Allah, grant us rain!"

One day last spring, when they had been wanting rain for weeks, they tried another plan, which I think is peculiar to the city. They dressed a donkey in bridal robes, tying its ears together and setting a fine headdress on them, and throwing a nice lady's veil over these, and hanging long chains of gold coin, such as rich ladies here wear, about its neck. Then they paraded the donkey dressed in this way through the streets, calling out, "Can a donkey be a bride? Can the earth get on without rain?" as if to say, we have done a foolish thing; but how much more foolish, O Allah, if you leave the earth without rain?

But after all this but little rain came, and the wheat-fields were turning yellow, and the price of some kinds of food had doubled, and people were afraid of a real famine, when some of the Turkish officers decided to send to Constantinople for something that would surely bring the wished-for rain.

What do you think it was? A part of Mohammed's beard! Some say it was only one hair. As I have not seen it I cannot tell; but I saw the great crowd, thousands of men, women, and children, dressed in every color under the sun, I should think, going out to meet it last Saturday; and I heard the cheering and shouting when the white covered cart (like our emigrant wagons, only it has no springs) came in sight, bringing the sheikh, who had the sacred hair or hairs in charge. He came all the way from Constantinople, more than a four days' journey, expressly to bring it, and he is said to be so holy that he can cure sick people by a look; so of course they shouted, and shouted, and shouted again at his coming, and it was a great sight, but a sad one.

You must not think the Turks are the only ones who have been praying for rain. Christians have been praying for it, too, both in church and at home; and when it came last Sunday and Monday we were all very glad; and though we know food must cost much more than usual next fall and winter, we do not think people will fall down in the streets and die for want of it, as many did here thirteen years ago.

Now, dear children who have read this, there are two beautiful verses in the Bible about rain (Isaiah, lv. 10, 11). Will you not look them up, and ask the Lord to make his Word do good in this city and land according to that promise?

MARY P. WRIGHT.

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia, May 31, 1887.

Home Department.

REASONS FOR THANKSGIVING.

Because the world is open.—God has answered the prayers of his people, and opened wide the doors. To do the work ready and waiting, the force should be doubled.

Because the laborers are ready.—In answer to importunate

prayer, men and women, in the joy and strength of their youth, have offered themselves as never before. The American Board has already appointed twice as many this year as the average for the last twenty years.

Because woman's redemption seems drawing nigh.—A large proportion of those giving themselves are young women, of whom seventeen have been adopted by the W. B. M. I.

For the willingness and joy with which the fathers and mothers have given their children.

For increased toleration in China.

For the forward movement in Japan.

For the spirit of earnest seeking among the boys at Bailundu.

For revived interest at Bonsko and neighboring villages.

For the revival in the girls' boarding-school in Madura, which has brought many souls into nearness to Christ.

For a quickening in the boys' school at Mardin.

For a revival in Hadjin.—Mrs. Coffing reports that nearly all the pupils have become Christians.

For religious interest among the girls in Marash College, and for the increased spirit of giving that prevails among the women of Marash College.

OUR THANK-OFFERING SEASON.

It would be useless to try to enumerate all the sources of thanksgiving which crowd upon our thoughts as we look over our individual lives for the past year. Those common gifts which we take as a matter of course,—comfortable health, bodily faculties, home shelter, food, raiment,—and, higher in the scale,—mental powers, social intercourse, family life, church privileges, and a weekly Sabbath,—how beyond all price they seem to us when we are deprived of any of them for a season. Does it often occur to us how highly favored are the lives in which these are counted "common blessings"?

Arithmetical computations are very convincing as arguments, and there is one operation in subtraction which sometimes proves profitably suggestive in this connection. From the sum total of blessings which mark our lives as Christian women, subtract all those which also belong to the women of heathen lands,—Turkey, India, Africa, China, and civilized Japan. The remainder may, of course, be fairly considered as coming to us through the influence of the religion of Jesus, and claims our grateful recognition as the direct purchase of his death.

And what is included in this remainder?

The welcome which greeted us as infant daughters, in loving homes; the love which cherished, sheltered, and cared for us as little girls; which taught, trained, and led us, with affectionate oversight, through our school-life; the right and opportunity to prepare for, and enter into, honorable places of usefulness, instead of being doomed to severe, degrading labor, or enforced and heart-wearingly idleness; the respect and honor accorded us by father, brother, friend, lover, and husband; the right to follow the leadings of our own hearts in marriage; the blessing in our motherhood of giving sweet welcome to daughters, and the well-grounded hope for them of happy, useful, loved and loving development. If

each of these factors be again sub-divided into its own peculiar detail, we must surely exclaim, "How great is the sum of them!"

Many of the members of our junior societies must feel themselves moved to special thanksgiving at this season. It is but a few weeks since they formed part of that great, happy company whose "graduating exercises" filled the columns of our papers, and wakened sympathetic gladness in the hearts of loving friends. Dear girls,—standing now "at the threshold of your opportunities,"—shall not some memorial act of thanksgiving testify that you remember that "hitherto hath the Lord helped us"?

A glance over the missionary work of the past year must cause all hearts to swell with grateful praise. Both the home and foreign departments of the work we have greatly prospered. "It seems to me we have more than ever reason for thanksgiving and thank-offering this year. We have been crowned with blessings from the beginning even until now," writes one of our busy home workers, whose point of sight gives her special opportunity to know whereof she speaks. No death has occurred among our missionaries; and while some have been obliged to return home for rest and restoration to health, the number is not so large as in some former years, and there is encouraging word from most of them.

From all our mission-fields come encouraging reports. While we have no such marked revivals as a few years since took place in Turkey and Japan, there has been everywhere steady growth of interest, and regular healthy progress,—constant additions to the churches being reported from among the pupils of our schools. With very few exceptions, the graduating and older classes are all Christians. This is the report from Constantinople, Hadjin, Madura, Bridgman, Adana, Mardin, Kobe, Umzumbi, and Micronesia.

There is cause for thanksgiving in the changed needs of missionary work; the advance is marked in the subjects of our prayers. Early in the history of missions the prayer was for open doors,—admission to the countries barred to all missionary entrance. For some years this prayer has been abundantly answered: Turkey, India, China, Japan, Spain, Mexico, the Islands of the Sea, and even the Dark Continent, stretch out hands of welcome, and offer a plain path for the feet of those who bear the "good tidings." Then the changed prayer ascended, "Lord, send forth laborers, for the fields are white unto harvest"; and this year is unprecedented in the annals of missionary boards in the number offering for foreign service. Our colleges and seminaries have been swept by a wave of missionary revival; and from all directions come offers of workers now ready, and promise of those in course of preparation. Over two thousand are recorded as willing to devote themselves to foreign service,—seventeen already under adoption by our own Board. Now the question comes to every heart, "How shall they preach except they be sent?" Here lies our present opportunity. The lady principal of one of our colleges said, "If the missionary societies will provide the money, I can easily find the young ladies to go." Surely our next prayer should be for clear vision to discern our proper offering. Let not habit, self-interest, imagined necessities, or selfish indulgence blind us to some possession which, placed in the treasury of the Lord in thankfulness, may enable us to enter into these blessed labors.

"TEN REASONS."

BY ALICE M. EDDY.

"YES," I said, looking straight at the girls, over the gate; "if you'll give me ten good reasons, I'll give you a dollar apiece for them, and that's more than you expect from any one in the church; I know that."

The girls looked at each other a moment without answering. Rose flushed a little hotly,—I suppose because of the laugh in my voice; Anne's face broke into sudden dimples of pleasure, and Jessie fixed her eyes on mine as if she would read every thought behind them. As for me, I laughed outright. It was plainly to be seen that two, at least, out of the three, understood just how little confidence I had in their being able to give me the ten reasons. But the third spoke out, with her bright young face all alight with triumph already.

"O Miss Ellis," cried Anne, "will you, really? O, we'll give you twenty. Just think of it, girls, ten dollars at one fell swoop! And we hating the thought of collecting, so! How good you are!"

"H'm!" said I. I knew very well that there was very little goodness in my proposal. The girls had come to solicit subscriptions for their mission circle, and I had never given to a missionary collection in my life. We were not rich, sister Maria and I; and though Maria did have a leaning toward charity, which I found rather inconvenient at times, I generally managed the money-matters of our little household to suit myself. We made our small house pretty with all sorts of small purchases, for which we were obliged to contrive ways and means, just enough to make us enjoy them to the full. We were gathering a nice little library, and whatever extra money we had to spend usually went into some new touch for the parlor, to which it was the aim of my life to give an air of culture. Maria enjoyed the etchings and bric-à-brac as much as I, and we held a jubilee over every new bargain. But sometimes she did break out in unexpected places, and smuggled the savings from household expenses to church, where I caught her more than once slipping them into the plate, with a guilty glance in my direction, which never failed to set the corners of my mouth twitching as she settled back in her seat. She never gave except in church, however; and when I lectured her on the imprudence of indiscriminate charities, she always meekly replied, "I dare say you're right, Caroline, though I do think it's interesting to know what becomes of your money; and those heathen are very entertaining, you know. But I don't mean to set up for a judge; and, after all, dear, it wasn't very *much* I put into the collection, and what comes in church isn't *exactly* indiscriminate, now is it!"

At which I generally succumbed, and admitted that giving to missionary collections in church was a harmless dissipation in which my sister must be occasionally allowed to indulge.

As for myself, I gave my pew-rent, and that was enough, I considered. To be sure, some people were benighted enough to say that pew-rent wasn't a charity at all; but I set them down in my mind as impulsive, thoughtless people, who didn't understand. I supported the church to the amount of twenty-five dollars a year; and what more could be asked of me? With regard to the heathen

and the missionaries, to say nothing of the orphan asylums, and mission schools, and educational enterprises nearer home, how could I possibly spare money for them when I was saving all my extra funds toward a copy of Millet's *Angelus*, or when the subscription-time for our magazines was coming around, and "Littell" cost eight dollars a year? People had long since stopped asking me to join the benevolent societies of our church; and it was a real surprise when Rose Foster, and Jessie Lovell, and Arne Graham paused at our garden gate on their way home from the young ladies' meeting, and actually asked for a subscription to their society.

"You see, we're coming out a little short," explained Jessie, "and so we decided, each one, to ask somebody for a little money before next week; somebody that doesn't give to the older ladies, you know, and we thought maybe you would help us a little." And then, while I looked at them with surprise and amusement mingled, they went on with an eager story about their missionary and their meetings, and the plans for giving an Old Folks' Concert, if the money didn't come in any other way, and plenty more of the same sort of talk,—enthusiastic, girls' talk, that did my heart good to hear, in spite of the undesirable subject.

It seemed a pity that those bright young things should be wasting their energies over such unpractical objects. Why couldn't they have started a reading-club, or an art class, or something of that sort, that would widen their minds a little, and give them something to be of value to them all their lives? I really mourned over them while they talked; especially over that thoughtless little Anne, with her eyes shining, and her tongue flying about something that she probably understood no better than a humming-bird. And so I thought I would give them a little lesson, and save refusing them point-blank, at the same time, for I didn't really like to say "no" to the children. It was not often that such bright visitors came to our "old maid's corner."

So, as I was saying, I told them that if they would bring me ten good reasons for giving to them, the next day, I would give them ten dollars.

"Now, mind, they must be really good reasons," I said, patting Rose on the shoulder in a way that made her draw up with a funny air of dignity. "You girls must learn to think about such things, and I shall not accept any reason that isn't worth considering. And now will you come in and gather some roses? Maria prides herself on her roses, my dears, and she would be overjoyed to think that you had some."

Maria herself appeared at this moment, and I saw her hand fumbling near her pocket, where I knew the money was for the set of DeQuincey that we were going to buy the next week for her birthday. So I turned the conversation neatly whenever it approached the money question, making all sorts of blunders about the different kinds of roses, to draw my sister out, and make her forget those unfortunate missions.

It rained the next day. When I woke in the morning the great drops were beating on the east windows, and the roses were all hanging their heads in the garden, as if they were discouraged over the day's prospects.

"The girls won't come," I said; and in the afternoon I

settled myself to read, and made up my mind that that was the last of them, and I was well out of the responsibility. But just in the hardest rain the gate opened with a sharp little click that made me look up suddenly, and there they were. Up the walk they came, all three of them, enveloped in rubber, and turning the most resolute faces to me at the window, so that I began to have an inward feeling of defeat already, and a sudden realization of the fact that, at any rate, they had their minds set on that money, and were not going to lose a chance of getting it for all the rain-storms in the world.

Maria went to the door, and I could hear her pattering exclamations over their wetness, and her delighted welcome as she took off their cloaks in the hall. I wished that she had stayed upstairs, but I didn't let her know it — only I patted her purse in my pocket. I had asked for it, casually, just after dinner, to put the change from the milk-tickets into, because mine was in my bureau drawer.

Well, they came in, and we plunged straight into business. I would have talked about the weather, and the organ concert the next night, and the book that I was reading; but they had come for a purpose, and I liked them better for going directly at it.

"We've got them, Miss Ellis," said Anne, clasping her hands on her knee, as she sat opposite me. "We've found ten right away, and there are more, if we wanted to hunt. It's lovely to hunt up reasons for anything like that! I'm so glad you told us."

"Well, what are they?" I answered, straightening up in my chair. "Who'll give the first one?"

"The first is, because the Lord Jesus tells us to do it," said Jessie, gravely. "We chose that first because it's the strongest."

I couldn't answer that. There was nothing to say. I had expected something "out of their own heads," and was ready with an amused smile, which died on my lips as Jessie repeated the last words of the Lord on earth. All I could say was, "Well, there's one."

"Well, and there is the people being so miserable," said Rose — "miserable and wicked. That's reason enough to work for them, I should think. When we have everything and they haven't anything, it doesn't seem fair not to help."

I began to recover myself a little.

"I don't know about that for a reason, my dear," I said. "There is misery everywhere, I suppose, and some people say there are as many heathen, and worse off, here at home than abroad. I could show you some books of travel on the subject. The Japanese, for instance, so civilized, you know; and those dear picturesque Spaniards. Why, they even send missionaries to them! I don't think we're broad-minded enough, ourselves. And, anyhow, what we can't help isn't our business. I don't think that will count as a real reason!"

But Jessie was not at all daunted.

"Well, Ruskin's broad-minded, at any rate," she said, with a little sparkle in her eyes, as if she knew my weak point. "And he says that people buy their peace with forgetting the misery of half the earth, and that such peace isn't peace at all. And he says that what girls need is just the power to see beyond themselves, and care for suffering out of sight and knowledge, as if it was the suffering of their own brothers and sisters. There! we read that in 'Ethics of the Dust,' only yesterday, at our meeting."

Well, in consideration of Ruskin we'll count that one, then," said I, "but I don't see why you should go to the end of the earth to find your subjects."

"Well, we don't altogether," said Rose, "and that's where the third reason comes in; for we all think that God puts Christians into the world just to drive away sins and bear burdens — just to be helpers. You know it says bearing burdens is the only way to 'fulfill the law of Christ.' And what we want to do is to bear all we can, *wherever* we can reach them; and this is one way to reach."

Maria nodded a dozen times from across the room. But when they quoted the Bible in that style, what could I say? After all, it was only three.

"Well, go on," I said; and little Anne took her turn, for the first time.

"The thing that makes me want to give, is because we're all brothers and sisters, and I always think of all the nations, and classes, and colors of people, you know, all praying 'Our Father,'—when they know that he *is* our Father, I mean; and then the verse in Romans, you know, 'that he might present him the first-born among many brethren.' I couldn't bear to think that any of Christ's brethren should miss their birthright because of my not doing what I could for them! Won't that do for number four, Miss Ellis? It's just what makes me want to work myself."

"Yes, that will do," I said slowly. I couldn't have said anything else, with Anne's eyes on mine, perfectly sure of my answer. And I had a vague sense that I had never done anything to help any one of my unknown brothers and sisters to find their birthright. I began to think that I should not be quite disappointed, after all, if the ten reasons did come out in satisfactory shape. I think the girls saw the thought in my face. Their own faces grew brighter. If they had been anything but girls, I should have felt that I was wasting time in talking over such a subject at such length, but I could not help enjoying their growing triumph.

"Well," went on Jessie, "number five is because it does us good ourselves,—taking us out of ourselves, you know, and all that; though I don't like that one, and you needn't count it, if you don't want to. It *does* do us good, of course, but it seems just a sort of selfishness to do good to anybody just for the sake of widening our minds, or getting on a higher plane, or any of those things. But so many people do talk about our doing missionary work to improve ourselves, that I thought we'd better mention it."

"I don't think we will count that one, then," I said, as wisely as possible; though I had an inward feeling that if I had been one of the people who did engage in such work, I should have been the very one to do it for the sake of myself. "I shouldn't wish to take for a reason what you don't take yourself, you know," I said, judicially.

"Then we'll have to take the next one for number five," said Rose, "and that is, that it's real work,—something that will last, because it makes real people different. Don't you know,

'What should a man desire to leave?
A flawless work, a noble life;
Some music harmonized from strife:
Some finished thing, ere the slack hands at eve
Drop, should be his to leave.'"

"Now, Caroline, you *won't* go to dropping out that," said Maria, anxiously. "That must be number five. I never knew there was anything but hymns about missions."

"Yes, yes, Maria, we'll call that five," said I, rather impatiently; "that is, if it really does make people's lives different. I suppose it does," I added hastily, as Rose flushed again. "I don't doubt you know what you're talking about, my dears. Go on, Jessie."

"The sixth is, because we shouldn't have been anywhere ourselves if we hadn't had any missionaries in the beginning," said Jessie; "and the seventh is, because there are people in every country in the world that know enough about Christ to want to learn more, and we haven't any right to keep back what they want."

"And the eighth is, because the Lord Jesus loves them just exactly as much as he does us," went on Rose,— "so much that he counts what we do for them as if it were for him."

"Well, and the ninth," said Maria, all in a flutter, for fear I should break in with an objection.

"Oh, the ninth is, because it's a little way of showing that we are thankful for what God gives us," said Jessie. "So now we've given ten, only one wouldn't do, and we'll have to think of another to take its place."

"But these aren't just about foreign missions, at all," I said, with a feeble grasp at some straw of argument.

"No, of course not," said Jessie, with calm satisfaction. "It wouldn't all be the same work, you know, if the same reasons didn't do for both. That's the best of it."

"And there's another reason yet, before they are all given," I went on, helplessly; but I did not finish what I was saying, for, to my intense surprise, little Anne suddenly sprang up from her chair and threw both arms around my neck. "Oh, Miss Ellis," she cried, "*couldn't* you call that one, just that we want the money so for our missionary? It does seem as if we must have it, you know; and you were so good to think of giving it to us. Do please let us have it just because it's our work!"

The dear child! When had I felt such fresh young lips against mine? Not since my own little sister kissed me good-bye on her dying bed. Her name was Anne, too. Perhaps that was what had drawn me to this other girl with the same winning ways and coaxing voice. The tears sprang to my eyes as I kissed her in return. I took out my purse without a word of reluctance.

"You shall have anything you want, Anne, child," I said; and Maria clapped her hands as I said it, though I wondered what made her face so crimson as I opened the purse. I opened the inner pocket where the fifteen dollars for the DeQuincy had been, but it was not there.

"O, Caroline dear!" cried Maria, "I couldn't bear to have the dear girls disappointed, you know; and it was my birthday, as I said last night, and I didn't have it there this noon, but in my box upstairs; and you know you didn't talk as if you meant to give it to them—and so—I just took out ten of it and—smuggled it into Rose's hands as she came in at the door—and I thought we'd squeeze it out somehow in the next month, and get the set for you, and take my treat this way. And oh! Caroline, you don't mind, do you?"

I leaned back in my chair and laughed; and after one glance at poor Maria's look of guilty confusion, the girls joined in heartily.

"Where's the other five dollars?" asked I; and my sister brought it out of her pocket with a deprecating blush.

"As it is your birthday, Maria," said I, "it does seem to me you can do as you want to; and so long as you gave away the ten, you may as well let me give them the five, for it isn't going to hurt us to help them out. But it isn't all for the nine reasons, dears; the tenth one had more to do with it than all the rest."

And as the girls went gaily away, after a tumult of delighted thanks and enthusiastic confidences on the subject of their work, I sat and watched them through the rain, and thought over the new lesson that seemed to lie before me,—that higher than selfish thought or culture is helpful service, and the foundation of Christian work is LOVE.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE INTERIOR.

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RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 18 TO JULY 18, 1887.

| ILLINOIS. | IOWA. |
|--|--|
| BRANCH.—Mrs. W. A. Talcott, of Rockford, Treas. <i>Ashkum</i> , 55 cts.; <i>Champaign</i> , 10; <i>Chebanse</i> , 2.40; <i>Chicago</i> , E. S., 75 cts., Western Ave. Ch., 21; <i>Dover</i> , 17; <i>Elgin</i> , First Ch., 21.65; <i>Geneva</i> , 26; <i>Glencoe</i> , 12.80; <i>Galesburg</i> , First Ch., 37.50; <i>Hamilton</i> , 7; <i>La Moille</i> , 29.20; <i>Lacon</i> , "Dorcas," 15; <i>La Grange</i> , 5; <i>Neponset</i> , 5.14; <i>Oak Park</i> , 46; <i>Ottawa</i> , 50; <i>Rio</i> , 1.75; <i>Rockford</i> , First Ch., 25.05, Second Ch., 8; <i>Shabbona</i> , 9.20, \$350 99 | BRANCH.—Mrs. E. R. Potter, of Grinnell, Treas. <i>Cromwell</i> , 4.50; <i>Davenport</i> , 9.60; <i>Denmark</i> , 10; <i>Des Moines</i> , 10.48; <i>Fayette</i> , 1.52; <i>Fairfield</i> , 5.10; <i>Grinnell</i> , Ladies' Social, 8.63; <i>Sibley</i> , Mrs. E. L. Sherman, 5; <i>Wayne</i> , 11.14, 64 37 |
| JUNIOR: <i>Canton</i> , Y. P. S., 9.70; <i>Chicago</i> , First Ch., Y. W. S., 37.50, South Ch., Y. L. S., 30, Union Pk. Ch., Y. L. S., 55.32; <i>Granville</i> , Y. P. S., 21.50; <i>Galesburg</i> , First Ch., The Philergians, 25; <i>Gridley</i> , Y. P. S., 8.50; <i>Hamilton</i> , Yoke Fellows' Band, 1.70; <i>Oak Park</i> , Y. L. S., 1.05; <i>Springfield</i> , Jennie Chapin Helpers, 17; <i>Wilmette</i> , Y. L. S., 10.15, 321 37 | JUNIOR: <i>Des Moines</i> , Plymouth Rock Missionary Soc., 4.50; <i>Grinnell</i> , Y. L. M. Soc., of Iowa College, 105.20, 109 70 |
| JUVENILE: <i>Ashkum</i> , Buds of Promise, 1.28; <i>Chicago</i> , Western Ave., Star Soc., 13.50; <i>Marseilles</i> , Helping Hands, 1; <i>Otney</i> , Cheerful Givers, 3; <i>Rockford</i> , Little Girl, 80 cts., 19 58 | JUVENILE: <i>Des Moines</i> , Children of North Park Ch., 2.10; <i>Denmark</i> , Little girls, 3; <i>Grinnell</i> , Busy Bees, West Branch, 10, East Branch, 11.57, S. S., 100, 126 67 |
| FOR KOBE TRAINING-SCHOOL: <i>Chicago</i> , First Ch., Mrs. G. M., 5, South Ch., Mrs. W. E. H., 25, Others, 25, 55 00 | Total, 301 35 |
| Total, 746 94 | Red Oak Aux., for famine sufferers in Tarsus, 25 00 |
| | Total, 326 34 |
| | KANSAS. |
| | BRANCH.—Mrs. A. L. Slosson, of Leavenworth, Treas. <i>Auburn</i> , 13; <i>Fairview</i> , 4.70; <i>Highland</i> , 5; <i>Hiawatha</i> , 4; <i>Lawrence</i> , 11; <i>Mt. Ayr</i> , 2.10; <i>Paxico</i> , 7.50; <i>Stockton</i> , 3; <i>Topeka</i> , const. L. M. Mrs. Fannie J. Storrs, 28; <i>Wabaunsee</i> , 10; <i>Wellsville</i> , 4, 92 30 |
| | Total, 92 30 |

MICHIGAN.

BRANCH.—Mrs. Charles E. Fox, of Detroit, Treas. *Charlotte*, 25; *Detroit*, First Ch., 105.16, Trumbull Ave. Ch., Memorial Birthday Gift, 10, Woodward Ave. Ch., 100; *East Saginaw*, A Friend, 1; *Flint*, 14; *Ithaca*, 4.98; *Kalamazoo*, 24; *St. Joseph*, 37; *Vermontville*, 14.30.

JUNIOR: *Detroit*, Woodward Ave., Y. L. M. S., 79.43,

JUVENILE: *Manistee*, Willing Workers, 7,

7 00
Total, 421 87

MINNESOTA.

BRANCH.—Mrs. E. M. Williams, of Northfield, Treas. *Austin*, 10.33; *Benson*, 4; *Cannon Falls*, 11; *Excelsior*, 11.30; *Minneapolis*, Open Door Ch., 15.16, Pilgrim Ch., 15, Second Ch., 20, Vine Ch., 5; *New Richland*, 3; *Northfield*, 5.60; *St. Paul*, L. J., 20,

JUNIOR: *Faribault*, Y. L. M. S., 20; *Northfield*, Carlton College, Aux., 71.07,

JUVENILE: *Litchfield*, Pres. S. S. and Friends, 5,

120 39
91 07
5 00
Total, 216 46

MISSOURI.

BRANCH.—Mrs. J. H. Drew, 3101 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Treas. *St. Louis*, Pilgrim Ch., Two Friends, 20,

JUVENILE: *St. Louis*, First Ch., Ready Hands,

20 00
2 00
Total, 22 00

NEBRASKA.

Hastings, Lamplighters, 13 00

Total, 13 00

NEW YORK.

Riverhead, S. S., 29 62

Total, 29 62

OHIO.

BRANCH.—Mrs. Geo. H. Ely, of Elyria, Treas. *Cleveland*, Jennings Ave. Ch., 30.60; *Edinburg*, 20; *Elyria*, 72.10; *Hudson*, 6; *Huntsburg*, 10;

Mt. Vernon, 22; *Ravenna*, 25; *Springfield*, 25; *Steuben*, 10; *Tallmadge*, 21.46; *Yo. k.*, 10, 25 2 16

JUVENILE: *Conneaut*, M. B., 5; *Medina*, S. S. Primary Class, 1,

6 00
258 16
Less expenses, 4 00
Total, 254 16

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

BRANCH.—Mrs. Hiram R. Jones, of South Pueblo, Col., Treas. *Crested Butte*, 5; *Pueblo*, 4.15,

JUNIOR: *Colo. Springs*, Y. P. Soc.,

9 15
50 00
Total, 59 15

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BRANCH.—Mrs. F. D. Wilder, of Huron, Treas. *Deadwood*,

JUVENILE: *Sioux Falls*, Lamplighters, 8.68,

12 50
5 00
8 68
Total, 26 18

WISCONSIN.

BRANCH.—Mrs. R. Coburn, of Whitewater, Treas. *Green Bay*, 8.75; *Janesville*, 13.35; *Madison*, 9.86; *New Richmond*, 11; *Oshkosh*, 10; *Racine*, 57.65; *Roscoe, Ill.*, 2; *Sparta*, 10.75; *Stoughton*, 60; *Springvale*, 31.15; *Waukesha*, 22.64; *Whitewater*, 3.05,

JUNIOR: *Columbus*, Y. P. S. C. E., 1.55; *Evansville*, S. S., 4.85,

JUVENILE: *Hayward*, Busy Bees, 6,

180 80
6 40
6 00
193 20
Less expenses, 13 64
Total, 179 56

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale of leaflets, 16.47; of chart, 50 cts.; of Japanese coins, 1.50,

18 47
Total, 18 47

Receipts for month, 2,406 05
Previously acknowledged, 28,092 05

Total since October, \$30,498 10



INDIA.

Mrs. Perkins writes, May 2, 1887, from Periakulam, to which place she and her husband went for a short visit from Kodikanal:—

. . . WE started at three o'clock yesterday afternoon; but a severe storm coming up, we were obliged to take refuge in the home of our native pastor,—a low mud house with a thatched roof, but made to look a little civilized by the addition of a door with a glass window. . . . We walked down the first six miles over a rough, zigzag road that is especially trying to us, who seldom, if ever, have a chance to walk up or down stairs, and we were glad to reach the sixth milestone, where my conveyance—a chair on poles—was waiting for me. I was slowly lifted to the bearers' shoulders, and had a fine view of a broad expanse of black back; for their only article of clothing was a small cloth round the waist, their turbans having been converted into resting-places for their poles. Mr. Perkins came behind me on a *tat*,—the most miserable of mountain ponies; but it made up in music what it lacked in appearance, for the driver had fastened round its neck a string of bells, that jingled merrily as we went along. It was quite dark when we reached the grove at the foot of the mountains, where our bandy was waiting; and oh! how hot it seemed after the cool, green paths we had left! It was nearly morning before the air cooled off sufficiently for us to sleep comfortably. I do not know whether you have heard of our Periakulam bungalow, that is surrounded on every side by grand old mountains, as "the mountains round about Jerusalem."

Before my window majestic cocoanut-trees wave their tufted heads languidly, and seem to beckon us to their shady groves; but the river that moves along so sluggishly brings fever with it, and it is a long time since any one has lived here. . . . You could not have chosen a better field for your interest or your money than the schools of India. There are a few persons who think preaching should be enough,—that we should not spend so much of our time and money in the schools; but those who are in the midst of the work, and who understand the people, say, "Teach the children, bring them into the boarding-schools, and keep them under the direct influence of the missionaries."

The preaching might do at home, where there is so much stam-ina to begin with, but here we have to build the character, too.

This is shown so plainly in orphans rescued in the famine-time, and who were taken up before they could talk, yet almost the first words the baby lips would utter would be a lie. Of course we can expect nothing else, as they are the heirs of the wickedness of generations, and it will be two or three more generations before children are born with the same tender consciences as the little ones at home; but those born of Christian parents have consciences less hardened than the heathen children.

We visited this morning a new school in town, composed of Brahmans and high-caste girls. When we went in, one little girl slipped a wreath of jessamines over my head; then one after another brought up a lime. These high-caste girls are so pretty, with their fair skin, beautiful dark eyes, and rich cloths confined at the waist by a silver girdle. Many of them have large pearl ornaments extending from the ear to the hair.

These children are particularly bright; for in the one month they had been to school they had already learned to read, showing possibilities of great advancement.

We place a great deal of hope in the Hindu schools, and everything is done to attract the children there. It is very strange that, although many of the children lead miserable lives, they cling most tenaciously to old superstitions; and we feel if the children can be brought into the schools, education will do a great deal toward filling their minds with pure, wholesome thoughts.

We had an interesting visit from a very cultured Brahman. Mr. Perkins asked him why his countrywomen aged so much more quickly than ours. He said: "It is because of child-marriage, but all educated Brahmans are anxious to abolish the system. Our women, the way they are now, have no influence over the men the way your English and American women have; they are so ignorant they take no pleasure in books; and if we tell them there is a country where there are no caste distinctions, they laugh, and say we are fooling them." I remember shortly after we came to India we had a visit from some little Brahman girls, who entertained us with their graceful native dances. None of them were over eight years old, and yet they were all married. I never really understood at home the truth of the expression "child-marriage, one of the curses of India"; but when I saw those children who should have years of innocent play before them, and knew they had already taken one of the most important steps in life,—their minds utterly devoid of intelligence,—I felt how hopeless was the cause of India's women until the child-marriage was a thing of the past.

TURKEY.

Mrs. Baldwin writes, June 7th, from Broosa:—

THIS term is drawing to a close, and it is with a heavy heart that I shall feel compelled to give up the care of the school after the July examinations, if I can keep on till then. If help had come this year I might have held out longer; but there seems no alternative now, notwithstanding there is no definite prospect of any one coming in time to carry it right on in the fall. . . . I am thankful to have had a share in this special work for our girls; and though while in it I have had to give up some things, I have been more than compensated, yes, a hundred-fold, in ways that I can-

not put on paper; and a few weeks ago I had the joy of seeing seven of our girls now in school, and one who left awhile ago, stand up and make a public profession of their faith.

As I said in my last letter, we have had no revival, but a quiet, steady work has been going on through the school year, and one after another has come to the decision to live for Christ; so that when notice of communion was given out, this large number were all ready. They passed a very satisfactory examination; and when the missionaries and native preacher came to me for my testimony, I could truly say that they all gave evidence in their daily lives that their hearts were changed. My own fear was that they might find it difficult to live consistent Christian lives when they went back to their various homes; but this we must trust to Him who knows our hearts, and I want to ask especially that you will in some of your meetings ask the sisters to pray for this little band, that each may be a bright and shining light.

FAREWELL TO MISSIONARIES.

WHILE, to our great disappointment, we have failed to meet some of the missionaries who have recently passed through San Francisco, others have lingered to drop blessings on our pathway, and receive from us expressions of Christian sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Treiber were here but a short time, but a few had the pleasure of greeting them, and we rejoice with Mr. and Mrs. Logan, who will soon have their efficient help on the island of Ruk.

Rev. H. M. Scudder, D.D. and wife of Chicago, Rev. Mr. Albrecht and wife of Chicago, Mrs. Kendall of Sparta, Wis., Miss Poole of Evanston, Ill., and Miss Graves of Springfield, Mass., sailed June 27th for Japan, and a meeting of great interest was held to greet them in the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, under the auspices of our Board. Rev. Dr. Barrows presided, and prayers and remarks were made by clergymen of San Francisco and across the Bay, including Rev. W. H. Scudder of this city, and Rev. W. W. Scudder of Alameda, nephews of Rev. Dr. Scudder of the missionary party, who was for ten years pastor of the Howard Presbyterian Church in San Francisco. A chain purer and stronger than gold binds this honored minister and his wife to their native land, of which one shining link is affectionately cherished by San Francisco, and others are kept bright by loving hearts in the Interior and on the Atlantic Coast. One jeweled decade of their early life will never cease to shed radiance on the missions of Southern India: and now they are to assist their son and daughter in Northern Japan, where we trust many years of joyful service are before them. As Dr. Scudder spoke to us of his life in India, and of the work before him in Japan, all hearts were thrilled by his earnest words. Rev. Mr. Albrecht said that he knew no home missions and no foreign missions, for the work was one, and he was ready to go or stay, as the Lord might will, and he longed for more grace and fuller gifts to lavish upon the glorious work. The alabaster box was not too precious to *break* at the Saviour's feet. The ladies of the party each testified to joy in going. Mrs. Bingham, of Honolulu, spoke of the seventeen years she had spent with her husband

on the Gilbert Islands, and of her longing desire that he might live to complete the translation of the Bible, upon which work they together are engaged. The whole meeting was most inspiring, and was closed with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Barrows' committing most tenderly the departing missionaries to the care of the Almighty. After the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Scudder, an hour of social converse was enjoyed.

L. M. F.

San Francisco, July 14, 1887.

THE NEW INCUMBENT OF THE DRAGON THRONE.

QUEEN VICTORIA and the Empress Dowager of China have for several years divided between them the rule of more than one-half of the population of this globe. The latter now retires, and advices from Peking say that the young Emperor having attained his sixteenth year has assumed the government of the vast Chinese Empire. The previous Emperor died of small-pox, Jan. 12, 1875, leaving no heir to the throne. A family council was hurriedly summoned in one of the inner chambers of the palace, and by the influence of the two Empresses — the one the Dowager Empress and the other the Empress Mother, and both of them widows of the Emperor Hienfung — the assembled conclave of Manchu Princes came to a unanimous decision to proclaim Tsaitien, the infant son of Prince Chun, Emperor. The boy was sent for on the spot, and placed — "cross and sleepy as he was" — in the middle of his uncles, by whom he was hailed and done homage to as the Hwangti. Thus was the critical question of the imperial succession decided after a single midnight conference, and the Manchu dynasty was continued without raising any internal discord, or exciting any external commotion. The reins of power remained in the hands of the two Empresses Regent and of Prince Kung, while the boy Tsaitien became the Emperor Kwangsu, which means "Illustrious Succession."

On the 18th of April, 1881, the Empress Dowager died, leaving the principal governing authority in the hands of her colleague, the Empress Mother, Tsze An, by whom the regency has been conducted up to the present time. By her and her late colleague, the affairs of the Empire have been controlled during the greater part of the time since the death of the imbecile voluptuary Hienfung, in 1861.

It is a significant fact that just before the young Emperor was to ascend the throne, the imperial authorities should have put out proclamations in various parts of the empire calling upon the people to live at peace with Christian missionaries and converts. The Christian religion they declare is entitled to respect, since it teaches men to do right. Missionary chapels are to be protected; and anything in the shape of a disturbance toward them, or their congregations, is to be put down, and punished with the utmost rigor of the law. In one of the proclamations the people are reminded, or informed, that those who embrace Christianity do not cease to be Chinese. They have, therefore, an undiminished claim upon the protection of the law of their country, and they owe in return a corresponding obedience to it.

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TERMS:

Sixty Cents a Year in Advance.

CONSTITUTION FOR AUXILIARIES OF THE W. B. M.

ARTICLE I.—This Society shall be called "THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY," auxiliary to the ——— Branch of WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

ART. II.—The officers of this Society shall be a Directress, Secretary, and Treasurer, chosen annually.

ART. III.—The object of this Society shall be the collection of money for foreign missionary purposes, and the cultivation of a missionary spirit among its members.

ART. IV.—All money raised by this Society shall be sent to the Treasurer of the ——— Branch of WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, for the purposes of their organization.

ART. V.—Any person may become a member of this Society by the payment of ——— annually.

FORMS OF BEQUEST.

In making devises and legacies, the entire corporate name of the particular Board which the testator has in mind, should be used as follows:—

For the WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, incorporated in Massachusetts, in 1869:

I give and bequeath to the WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, the sum of ———, to be applied to the Mission purposes set forth in its Act of Incorporation, passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the year 1869.

For the WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR, incorporated in Illinois, in 1873:

I give and bequeath to the WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR, the sum of ———, to be applied to the Mission purposes set forth in the Act of Incorporation, passed by the Legislature of Illinois, in 1873.